

BOARD AND BOYD NOW AT PEACE

The Insane Asylum
Controversy is
Ended.

ROCK CRUSHER SOON TO CEASE

May be Removed From Present
Site.—Governor Dole Helps
to Adjust Difficulty.

JUST at the moment of the expected collision between the Board of Health and Superintendent Boyd of the Public Works Department, over the location of the rock crusher, the white dove of peace descended upon the yesterday's conference and a compromise was effected. The Board of Health agrees to a continuation of the operation of the rock crusher until the present supply of rock is exhausted, and Supt. Boyd gives assurances that after that time, the blasting and stone crushing in the vicinity of the insane asylum, will be stopped, and he will seek a new location for his plant.

There were present yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Health when this happy settlement of the long-standing dispute was effected: Governor Dole, Supt. Boyd, Treasurer Wright, and Assistant Superintendent Marston Campbell, on the one side, and on the other, the following members of the Board of Health: President Sloggett, Dr. Moore, Dr. Cooper, E. A. Mott-Smith and Executive Officer Pratt. For the greater part of the conference it appeared as if all efforts for a compromise were to be futile, and Dr. Sloggett, believing a settlement impossible, had called for a vote of the board, to take summary action, when Supt. Boyd gracefully capitulated, and the war cloud passed.

In calling the meeting to order President Sloggett said:

Gentlemen:—The Superintendent of Public Works having notified me that Governor Dole and himself were desirous of meeting our Board to discuss the matter of the "rock crusher," in accordance with your instructions I informed Superintendent Boyd that this Board would be pleased to meet Governor Dole and himself at our regular weekly session to be held here this afternoon. So I will now ask the Governor's senior official of the government to give us his views as our Board has already plainly stated their view and made the request to the Superintendent of Public Works that the rock crusher and blasting operations carried on mauka of the asylum, must cease at once to avoid further mental injury and distress to the insane under treatment there.

Governor Dole, who appeared as arbitrator between the warring departments, suggested that a compromise was possible. He said in substance: "I look at the matter in this light, Mr. President. By the location of the rock crusher upon its present site, the product of road material is greatly increased, at a much lessened expense. There is great amount of road building being done in that neighborhood, and if the rock crusher is removed to some other location, it will greatly increase the expense of widening these roads. I am in hopes that the trouble at the asylum may be lessened, without going to the expense of removing the crusher to another locality, which must be at great expense and which is almost impossible at the present time, because the government is short of funds."

"It is my impression that the asylum patients are not so much injured as people think by these noises, and the prejudice against the crusher is due chiefly to the blasting. I was at the asylum during the operation of the crusher, and I failed to find that the patients noticed the noise to any great extent, or were in any way affected by it. This view is strengthened by reports I have received from Dr. Walters and Dr. Herbert, formerly in charge of the asylum, and neither of whom were able to say that any injury had been caused the inmates by the location of the quarry, their position being that the crusher was theoretically objectionable. The blasting in the first stage of the location of the quarries there, was so close to the asylum as to be serious, and the occasional discharge of stone into the asylum grounds was something not to be tolerated. The men have been working away from the buildings quite gradually, and are now

THE SLAVE QUESTION IN HAWAII.



QUERY? Will She Testify Against Her Masters?

FIGHT HOUR VIOLATION IS BROUGHT BEFORE GRAND JURY

THE Master Builders' Association of Honolulu has taken action against Contractor Campbell, who erected the watchman's cottage on the Naval Reservation, by filing an information against him yesterday with the Grand Jury, for alleged violation of the Federal eight-hour law. The action was taken on Wednesday evening at a meeting held in the Association rooms in the Elite Building, at which nearly all the master builders of this city were present. The salient feature on which the builders based their information, was that the contractor while erecting the cottage, had worked his men nine hours a day, instead of eight.

About three weeks ago the Association appointed a committee which waited on Captain Merry, U. S. N., Commandant of the Naval Station, and laid the facts of the case before him. They stated the law had been violated and asked him to look into the matter. Captain Merry replied that he was not aware of any such law, as the contractor, and not the Government, was doing the work. The matter rested without further steps being taken, until last Wednesday night.

Mr. Pettus called the attention of the Association to what it has come to believe is a violation of the Federal law. situation would be so serious when the plant was first erected, but that he had seen large rocks thrown about the grounds, but that the patients had become used to it, and some of them appeared to like the noise. Dr. Herbert also stated that the present quarters of the asylum were too small, and it should be given a larger area, as it would surely be needed with an increase in population. Then followed the rather curious spectacle of the two worthy members of the medical fraternity being quoted against themselves. Dr. Sloggett reading from letters also written by Drs. Herbert and Walters, in which they had severely condemned the rock crusher and its effects upon insane patients. Dr. Sloggett also quoted sections from the letters of other physicians in contradiction to the statements made to Governor Dole.

and the Association appointed him as a committee of one to go before the Grand Jury and file the information against Mr. Campbell. Mr. Pettus, in presenting his arguments before the Association, said he knew exactly what he was talking about, as at one time he was given a contract on Goat Island by Captain Glass, U. S. N., Commandant of the Mare Island station. The work was urgent and the contractor was authorized to push the construction work as fast as possible. Mr. Pettus gave the men the privilege of working overtime, either an hour or two hours, and a number of the employees availed themselves of the opportunity.

Information was filed against Mr. Pettus before the Grand Jury and he was indicted. Before the matter came to trial, Mr. Pettus was given authority by the commandant to go ahead on the work and the eight-hour law was again violated. When he came before the Federal judge, he was reprimanded for continuing to violate the law after the indictment had been found, and he was fined \$350, and given a three months' sentence in addition. The affair came near getting Captain Glass into trouble with the Navy Department, and work there is now confined to the legal eight hours per day.

"The position we assume in this matter is," said Mr. Mott-Smith, after the physicians' statements had been discussed at some length, "that the opinion of the medical men should be accepted as final. The question of the removal of the asylum is not before us now, and we cannot take that up before the appropriation is available. The opinion of the physicians is more than theory, and should be given due consideration. The opinion of Dr. May, who has had seven years' experience in caring for the insane, is especially strong. He says that in some asylums, even the sound of a hammer is forbidden. The location of the rock crusher at present is a source of embarrassment to the Board of Health, and we want the solution of the problem."

"I suppose the sound of nailing or repairing at the asylum would be in-

jurious to the patients?" inquired Superintendent Boyd.

"I suppose so. The blasts would be that much more harmful," replied Mr. Mott-Smith.

"You people look only on the one side of the question," said Mr. Boyd. "Now in reference to this compromise," suggested Dr. Cooper, who was anxious to have the matter settled.

Maps of the site of the crusher were then spread out before the board and earnestly discussed, without getting any nearer to a settlement. Governor Dole asked the relative cost of getting rock from the asylum crusher and from other quarries. Mr. Boyd replied that rock could be taken out of the asylum quarry at 50 cents a load, while the cost of transportation from the nearest quarry was \$2 a load. "What would it cost to move the rock crusher?" asked President Sloggett.

"It is not a question of moving it," replied Superintendent Boyd, "but where it can be moved to. It is the best quarry we have for road purposes. It is upon the Bishop Estate, and we had a hard time getting permission to use it. The rock all around there is good for quarrying, and the people are anxious to get the land. The government has the right to build a reservoir from the rock on the Bishop Estate, which will require a large amount of stone. If the crusher is shut down the government will not be able to do it. I should think the Board of Health would have objected when the crusher was built."

"Dr. Herbert says he didn't know what was being put up, until the crusher was running," replied Dr. Sloggett. "It was in the newspapers, and everyone else knew it," replied Mr. Boyd. "As guardians of the public's wards, it is the duty of the Board of Health to see that the blasting and rock crushing at the asylum should be stopped," said President Sloggett by way of bringing the matter to a head.

"I don't think there can be any doubt but that it is injurious," said Dr. Cooper.

"I will advise with Mr. Boyd and see if we can find a location on the Bishop Estate property for a new quarry," said Governor Dole.

"Will Mr. Boyd, pending such investigation, cease operations at the rock crusher?" asked President Sloggett.

"If I do that I cease road building," replied the Superintendent of Public Works.

"That matter does not lie within the province of the Board of Health," retorted Dr. Sloggett.

"How long will the rock now on hand last the department?" put in the Governor.

JAPAN IS READY TO RETALIATE

Discrimination in
Examination
Displeases.

ALL INTERCOURSE MAY BE ENDED

Belief at Yokohama that United
States is Not Treating That
Nation Fairly.

JAPAN awaits with much feeling the disposition of the United States, in the matter of the discrimination, in the examination of men and women of that nationality at the ports of our country. While the Cofer affair has been practically settled, the Japanese agreeing that there was nothing in it which of itself should break the relations of the two countries, the ministers of the Emperor insist that there should be no discrimination against the people of their country, and unless there is a change in the methods of the quarantine service, it is likely that reprisals will result.

The latest advices from the Island Empire are to the effect that the ministry has decided to take steps to ascertain just what is the intention of the United States in regard to the examination of Japanese upon their arrival at the ports of this country, and that the reply to the diplomatic representations is awaited with great interest. While there have been no official announcements of an intention to make this country feel the displeasure of the smaller one, it is understood at Yokohama that in case the United States refuses to recognize the justice of the claims of the Japanese, that their people should be treated in exactly the same manner as those of other nations, a complete stoppage of all intercourse between the nations may follow.

The America Maru affair, as it was known in Japan, was one of the most celebrated cases in the recent history of the empire. There was behind the outburst more than the mere feeling aroused by this matter, owing to the fact that there had been in many instances in the past similar action on the part of the examining physicians. The Japanese readily gave their belief to the report made by the examining physician here, that the examination in the case of the women on the America Maru was as careful and considerate as possible. There was no official contention that there was any undue severity in the examination, but the claim was a reiteration of the oft-made contention that there was no ground for the discrimination.

The Japanese have become very proud of their success in the stamping out of the plague in their seaports. There have been no authentic cases since the Kobe outbreak, some nine or ten months back, and the suspected cases were taken in hand at once and such steps taken as precluded any spread of the dread disease. Lying as it does within a few days' journey of Hongkong, where there is plague all the year round, with steamers plying all the time, the Japanese have been exposed greatly to the pest. In fact it is asserted that there never has been a case of the disease in the north of the island, and the epidemics in the seaports of the south have been stamped out with despatch.

These facts have caused the Japanese to believe that there is felt some secret enmity against them in the United States when an exception in the severity of the examination is made. The officials of Yokohama are now contending that the tourists who go to the lowest part of the cities to see what is to be seen, are brought into closer contact with possibilities of infection than the high class of the country-bred coolies, who come to a seaport only to embark for some destination outside the islands. Especially is this true of the second class passengers who are pas-

(Continued on Page 2)

(Continued on Page 2)

SITE FOR MYRTLES

New Boathouse Below Channel Wharf.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE directors of the Myrtle Boat Club were notified yesterday by Captain Merry that word came on the Peru that the Naval Department will allow the club to erect a boathouse on a site on the naval reservation below the Channel wharf; the site to be selected by Captain Merry. The permission was given with the proviso that should the Government want the land at any time, the club would have to move their headquarters when notified.

A committee of the Myrtle Boat Club consisting of A. G. M. Robertson, W. W. Harris and A. A. Wilder will confer with Captain Merry in a day or so, regarding a site.

Meanwhile the club is endeavoring to raise enough money to move the old boathouse or if possible to build a new one. Part of the present structure is nearly twenty years old and a new building with modern conveniences is badly needed.

The following circular is being sent to every member of the Myrtle Boat Club:

Dear Sir—Under the terms of the lease between the trustees of the Bishop Estate and the Myrtle Boat Club the trustees have served notice on the club to vacate the premises now occupied by it by November 1, 1901.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to obtain a new site for the club, and have been given full power to act.

The most desirable location to be found for a boathouse on the United States naval reservation below the Channel wharf, on the south side of the harbor. An application for a site on said reservation has been sent to the federal authorities and a favorable reply may be expected shortly. Another, though less desirable, location could probably be obtained in the event of an unfavorable reply being received from Washington.

The only alternative to the obtaining a new site and continuing the organization of the club is disbandment.

The success with which the club has met and surmounted so many vicissitudes and obstacles during the eighteen years of its existence and the courage which has been displayed by its members in times of trial seem to indicate that the question of disbandment would be taken up only as a matter of the very last resort.

The life of the most healthful exercise and the cleanest of sports demands that the Myrtle Boat Club should maintain its position in the aquatic field.

The vacating of the site so long occupied by the club must of necessity entail a large expense.

Either the existing house must be moved to the new location, or a new house must be built. A janitor's cottage will also be required. The present structure could be moved and placed on a new foundation for about \$3,000. A new building could be erected for about \$4,000. A janitor's cottage (including workshop) would cost about \$1,000. Which plan should be followed is yet to be determined.

It is desired that the members should at once pledge themselves for such sums as they can each afford to defray the enforced expense. Their loyalty is appealed to that they should respond liberally, bearing in mind that the less favored members will not be able to give as much as those in better circumstances. It may be stated that Mr. Alfred Carter has generously donated the fund with a donation of \$250.

In order to make the burden as light as possible it is proposed to provide that the subscriptions may be paid in installments extending (at the option of subscribers) over a period of six months.

For this purpose a blank is herewith enclosed with the earnest request that you fill out the same and mail or otherwise forward it as addressed on or before October 15th.

We solicit your kind support and assistance. Sincerely yours,

A. G. M. ROBERTSON.

W. W. HARRIS.

A. A. WILDER.

Committee.

The subscription blank reads as follows and may be cut out of this issue, filled in and forwarded to the proper parties:

M. B. C. SUBSCRIPTION FUND.
Honolulu, T. H., Oct. —, 1901.

To the Myrtle Boat Club:
I hereby subscribe the sum of \$— towards defraying the expense of locating the Myrtle Boat Club on a new site in Honolulu harbor. Said sum being payable in six equal monthly installments, commencing November 1, 1901, or sooner at my option.

The subscription blanks have only been circulated a few days but promises amounting to over \$1200 have already been received. The honorary members of the club have not yet been heard from.

The Myrtle club is having a new four oared racing shell built by Davey of Cambridge, Mass., who builds most of the boats used by the Eastern colleges. The boat is the same as that recently received from Davey by the Healan Yacht and Boat Club. Each club has a German pair oared boat and next season two races at least will be rowed in boats which are to all intents and purposes identical.

There is a proposition on foot which will be brought up at the next meeting of the Hawaiian Rowing Association and which if it goes through will add a unique and interesting feature to future regattas. The idea is for a number of local business houses to each have a six oared stationary boat built in Hongkong. It is estimated that such a boat can be built and delivered here for about \$150, which is very much cheaper than could be obtained from any other place. If a num-

RAPID TRANSIT ORDERS TWO NEW LINES BUILT

BEFORE the close of the month work will be under way on two extensions of the Rapid Transit company's line. The proposed new branches will be completed about the first of the new year, and will then give to the company trackage from the Fertilizer works at Kalihi, to the corner of King and McCully streets at Pawa. This means an addition of some two and one-half miles to the present working lines.

The contracts for these extensions were decided upon at the meeting of the directors of the company yesterday afternoon at the offices of the corporation. For the Kalihi line, which extends from the junction of King and Liliha streets to the Fertilizer works, straight down King street, J. S. Makee was found to be the lowest bidder, he having bid \$16,028.50 for the construction of the one and nine-tenths miles of the road. The board decided to accept his bid, subject to the execution of a satisfactory bond and contract.

The second line is a shorter one, being some 3,000 feet in length, and extending from the present terminus at Wilder avenue and Alexander street, down that thoroughfare and out to a terminus at the corner of King and McCully streets. The bid of Ashley and Paris, for the completion of this road, was \$5,300, and the decision of the board was to award to that firm the contract for the construction upon the same conditions as obtain in regard to the longer line.

In connection with the McCully tract contract there was a further condition that in consideration there should be granted to the Rapid Transit company, a right of way down McCully street from King street to the Waikiki Road, and that further the agents should grade McCully street upon thirty days' notice by the company of its intention to use the right of way. This guarantee to the road an opening to the Waikiki Road at the smallest possible expense, when it is decided to make the extension to the beach.

There is a time limit in each con-

NEW HALL BUILDING NOW UNDER CONTRACT

Contracts have been let for the new Hall building, which will occupy the corner of Fort and King streets, and the firm expects to be in its own quarters by the middle of March next year. The new building will be three stories in height, and will be in some respects a more beautiful one than that which was destroyed by fire.

The structure will be built of iron and brick, with a facing of plaster. It will be as nearly fire proof as possible, the pillars being of iron and the finish of cement laid upon expanded iron lathing. This is expected to make a building which will not be in so great danger of burning as the former one, which was finished to a great extent in wood-work.

The first floor front will be finished with square windows, the iron pillars which were used in the former building being used again, and the windows given the same amount of opening, though they will not be arched as in the former front. Above the pillared effect will be continued by pilasters which will run up to the ornamental cornice. The windows will be highly ornamented, the designs including a Phoenix, suggested by the speedy reconstruction.

The highest ornamentation which will be placed in the building will be in the grand entrance at the corner of the building. This door will be flanked by fluted columns and plate windows. There will be a combination of gray granite and mosaic flooring, the vestibule being entirely of the latter, with the word "Aloha" worked into the design.

The office room will be constructed with a vaulted ceiling and the light will come from above, the light well, carried up to the roof, being surrounded by a fire wall. There will be a change in the arrangement of the ground floor, the booths being replaced by a series of show cases and counters, which will not take up so much of the light. The ceiling of this floor will be fifteen feet high. On the second floor, which will be reached by an ornamental stairway of oak, there will be a fourteen feet high ceiling, and the third floor will have twelve feet in the clear.

There will be on the outside, and on the cornice, much ornamental iron work, the contract for which has been let to the Honolulu Iron Works, which is already getting out the work.

At a meeting of the directors of E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd., held yesterday morning, it was decided to award the contract for the erection of the building to Fred Harrison. Mr. Harrison's tender was for \$35,000, which was not the very lowest bid, but taking into

ber of boats be ordered the cost per boat will undoubtedly be less than the above figure.

If such firms as the Pacific Hardware Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Hackfeld & Co., Honolulu Iron Works, the Police Department, and the local and foreign steamship lines would fall in with the above proposition and procure boats there would be no difficulty in obtaining crews and there would be at least one race every year which would arouse universal interest.

Entomologist Koebeler has found some new grubs and specimens of the wasp family that are doing considerable damage to trees on Maui.

tract which guarantees the pushing of the work. In the case of the Kalihi line it is understood that the work of construction shall be completed within ten weeks after the signing of the contract. The offer of Ashley & Paris was to build the shorter line and have it in shape for the cars within two months of the contract being let. There is nothing to be done in either case but the filling of the bonds and the signing of the necessary papers, so that there is every reason to believe that there will be no more than ten days elapse before the breaking of ground for the extensions, and that the New Year will see the lines practically in shape for the cars.

Mr. Makee, the successful bidder for the Kalihi line, said last evening that he was ready to get to work on the line at once. He said he had been waiting for the past two weeks for the decision and that he had all arrangements for the work completed. The legal preliminaries would not, he said, take much time and in his opinion he would be able to get to work within ten days.

Messrs. Ashley & Paris have their rock crusher about ready for operations on their quarry near the tract which they control, so that they expect to be able to rush their work. They will thus have a rapid transit line right to the entrance to their tract, and this will compensate for the rights of way through it which have been granted.

At the meeting of the board of directors it was decided that for the convenience of the passengers on the electric cars, there should be prepared for issue tickets over the line, which will be sold in strings of five tickets at the regular price, 25 cents for the string. This will meet a demand which has been made upon the company for this accommodation.

The wages of both the conductors and the motormen of the company were raised yesterday by three cents an hour. This will give to the men a possibility of making something above \$90 a month in the future, as they work about ten hours a day now.

consideration the time in which he agreed to complete the work, the members of the board felt completely justified in making the award.

The lowest bidder for the work was John Ouerkirk, who has just completed the han-ome McIntyre building on the opposite corner, but owing to the fact that the time set out for the completion of the work in his tender was three months longer than what was asked by Mr. Harrison, and the difference in the price being only \$90, the decision to make the award to the latter was reached. It became, in fact, a matter of time, as this is of much importance, owing to the fact that the lease has only a comparatively few years yet to run, while the difference in the price is much less than the rental value, and the being in its own stand is worth thousands of dollars to the firm. The present quarters are so cramped that every day out of its own building means much loss to the company. It was for these reasons that the specifications set forth that each bidder should state the shortest time in which he would agree to complete the structure.

Had there been no time consideration, the work would have been done by Mr. Ouerkirk, without doubt, as his tender was \$687 below that of the successful bidder, but by taking the saving of rent and the advantage of being in the well known corner into consideration, there, said to be, by the members of the company, a clear gain to them in the higher figures.

The date set by Mr. Harrison assures the Hall firm of its own building within the next five months. The plans show that this will be one of the most beautiful of the many structures which have been designed by the architect, Mr. O. G. Trapenard, and it will be as handsome a structure as the former one, while at the same time being much larger.

The plans indicate a structure serviceable and ornamental to the street one of the most prominent corners of which it will occupy. It will be a credit to designer and owner, as well as to the city. It is understood that it will cost about the same as the old structure.

This will make the fourth building which has borne the name, Hall, standing upon this site. The first was the old adobe structure, erected and occupied by the father of the present head of the firm. The next was the red brick which was pulled down by fire place to that which was destroyed by fire. The following is a list of bidders and the dates upon which each agreed to complete the structure, the bids being exclusive of the iron work:

John Ouerkirk, 11th June, 1902, \$37,000.
Fred Harrison, 14th March, 1902, \$38,000.
Harrison Mill Co., 14th July, 1902, \$38,000.

Hawaiian Eng. & Const. Co., 14th April, 1902, \$39,000.
M. L. Smith, 1st March, 1902, \$39,500.
T. J. Rogers, 1st May, 1902, \$40,000.
Philip Savory, 14th April, 1902, \$40,250.
Hoffman & Riley, 14th May, 1902, \$41,000.

John Bowler, 1st May, 1902, \$40,750.

STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Henderson Grinett, of this place, was stricken with partial paralysis, and completely lost the use of one arm and side. After being treated by an eminent physician for quite a while without relief, my wife recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and after using two bottles of it he is almost entirely cured.—George B. McDonald, Man, Logan Co., W. Va., U. S. A. Several other very remarkable cures of partial paralysis have been effected by the use of this liniment. It is most widely known, however, as a cure for rheumatism, sprains and bruises. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

INTERESTING MANILA NOTES

The owners of sugar producing estates in the islands of Panay and Negros have united in a petition addressed to Governor Taft, requesting his aid and influence in removing the duty on sugar imported to the United States from these islands, or at least, place them on an equal footing with the producers of Porto Rico.

The newly-elected board of directors of the Federal party has ratified the action taken by the old board and recommended Senor Tomas del Rosario as delegate to represent the party at Washington during the next session of congress. Senor Rosario has not yet decided to accept this important mission, but it is believed that he is inclined to follow the expressed desires of the party leaders.

One of the young sons of Gen. W. A. Kobbé, lately in command of the department of Mindanao and Jolo, has been arrested and held for murderous assault. His victim is young Paul Wissig, whose father shot in the thigh with his rifle, Eric and Hermann Kobbé, fifteen and sixteen years old, respectively, for several weeks have been shooting on the rifle range at Fort Mason, where their mother lives. Men in boats have complained of the boys' recklessness. One oarsman came near having his boat sunk under him, because the boys peppered it with bullets. On July 19th, Wissig, with three companions, was in a rowboat when several shots fell about them, and Wissig received a bullet wound through the lungs which, the surgeons at the hospital fear, will prove fatal. The Kobbé boys told their mother when they read of the shooting, and soon after a detective arrived and charged them with the shooting. The younger brother, admitted he must have shot Wissig, but both asserted that they did not see any boat. Eric was held for trial.

There is some speculation as to the motives inducing Sixto Lopez to return to the Philippines. For the past two years he has been enjoying a tour of the United States and Europe, living in the best hotels and generally taking things comfortably at the expense of the Philippine junta. He is due to arrive in Hongkong within the next week, and it is said that he is accompanied by a member of the American Anti-Imperialist League, who is a great sympathizer of Aguinaldo.

Captain Draper of the Marine Corps, who died on his way to Hongkong from Manila, was born in Kansas and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1886, and has had a very distinguished career in the Philippines, where he had seen much service and done considerable good work. The body of Captain Draper is now on its way to Manila for shipment to the States, whither it will be accompanied by Mrs. Draper and her child. Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Draper in her sad bereavement.

The teachers are not finding the Philippines a bed of roses. One young man who he entered his village with the greatest interest in the welfare of those who were to be under his care, in their rise to American citizenship. He found no school and no teacher. He sent for the president. This dignitary he found clad in the article termed a Gee string, wallowing in a mudhole. With considerable vigor the president informed the pedagogue that he was not wanted in that village at all, and advised him to leave at once. There was a detachment of soldiers in the place, who said he had better follow the directions of the president.

A TYPICAL SOUTH AFRICAN STORE.

O. R. Larsen, of Bay Villa, Sundays River, Cape Colony, conducts a store typical of S. Africa, at which can be purchased anything from the proverbial "needle to an anchor." This store is situated in a valley nine miles from the nearest railway station, and about twenty-five miles from the nearest town. Mr. Larsen says: "I am favored with the custom of farmers within a radius of thirty miles, to many of whom I have supplied Chamberlain's remedies. All testify to their value in a household where a doctor's advice is almost out of the question. Within one mile of my store the population is perhaps sixty. Of these, within the past twelve months, no less than fourteen have been absolutely cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This must surely be a record." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

A steam pinnace of the U. S. S. Monterey was sunk by collision with the Way-fong steam launch at Hongkong on the 17th. No lives were lost.—Japan Gazette, September 30.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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One Pint will make a Bucket of the best disinfecting

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A Liquid Mixture Designed to Protect COWS AND HORSES From torture by Flies

A Valuable Disinfectant and Germicide.

SO-BOS-SO (Kilfly) is a liquid mixture designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-bos-so (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric Sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

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So-bos-so (Kilfly) is invaluable as a disinfectant for spraying around the stable; at the same time prevents the irksome torture of flies.

Used with splendid effect on horses while at work, especially draft horses, traveling at a slow pace and oftentimes obliged to stand for long intervals, harnessed to the truck, exposed to the torture of the beastly flies, while the teamster is loading, unloading, or otherwise engaged. Blacksmiths will greatly appreciate the preparation. A moment's work with the Electric Sprayer and a little So-bos-so (Kilfly) will rid the shop of flies, and the horses stand perfectly quiet.

Your use of So-bos-so (Kilfly) will result in more and better milk, more money, more comfort for cows, for horses, and for you.

Kilfly has proved a perfect success in this Territory and until the arrival of large inventories recently, we have been unable to fill all orders. We have now a supply on hand and more on the way.

Sufferers from the HORN FLY should give Kilfly a trial. We are the sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

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Per Month, Foreign \$.75
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A. W. PEARSON,
Manager

FRIDAY : : : : : OCTOBER 18.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union reports a year of hard work and of more or less disappointment. The number of saloons has visibly increased, but this, in the opinion of some of the members, may be the means of stirring up the community to reform. The Union has certainly done its part in arousing public opinion as the list of its speakers and of its meetings for the year attests.

Sixto Lopez, who is nearing Manila, may not know how eagerly grounds for his arrest were sought when he was talking sedition in Honolulu. One midnight a meeting occurred in the Advertiser office attended by Major Robinson, U. S. A., and the late U. S. Marshal Ray, at which the original draft of Lopez' letter to this journal was closely scanned for expressions which would warrant summary action. District Attorney Baird was visited at a later hour and he decided that Lopez could not be held. The Filipino had come very close indeed to the line but he had not quite stepped over it.

The most noticeable and significant thing in the attitude of the local Anti-Dole press is its coolness towards the proposal to bring an investigating commission here. Fair play is precisely what the anti-Doleites do not want. They prefer doing business at Washington with no one present to correct their misstatements of fact. Given a receptive ear and no challenging party and a great deal of politics may be done in a short time. With an investigating body, looking into both sides, results might be painfully different. Memories of the Morgan and Cullom commissions still linger.

The health of King Edward continues to be an object of concern. His pictures do not signify a well man and the reports of cancer draw the public mind to physical tendencies which developed among his ancestors and nearer relatives and which have caused many deaths in the Royal family and its connections. Even if the King had inherited the staunchest physique his really arduous life as Prince of Wales must have undermined it. No man can live in a continuous round of feasting and social toil with onerous public duties added and reach the age of sixty with his health unimpaired. A life like that would cripple a better constitution than that of which any prince, descended from the four Georges, has shown himself possessed.

A reporter of the Advertiser at the Tax Appeal Court was very properly asked last night not to give the vital proceedings to the public. It was a self-evident proposition that business men who were there with their books, showing their accounts and balances, should be protected from the eye of newspaper readers. Though in possession of the facts the Advertiser did not care to print them, and in another column mainly deals with the impropriety of letting a business man's competitors attend the court and get a line on the trade of a rival. Most of the advantages of keeping the news from the public are thus sacrificed. If it becomes necessary for the court to apply the microscope to a man's private business no eyes but those of the judges should be used.

Judge Estee was quite right in cutting off extraneous titles from the President's name in the course of a memorial address. The first constitutional convention directed that the Federal executive should have no other title than that of President of the United States. It was proposed to address him as "Your Serene Highness" and even adopting the ancient form of the Dutch States General as "Your High-Mightiness." The men who worked hardest for a title, among whom was John Adams, stuck at "Your Excellency" and this highly absurd address came near being formulated. It is sometimes used unwittingly even now, but it belongs only to a few Governors of States. Adams, who was naturally an aristocrat, wanted to invest the Presidency for which he was an aspirant from the start, with semi-royal state, but all his propensities of that kind were reborn by the spirit of democracy.

The attempt to wrest the credit for closing George's Jail from Judge Estee, who discovered the application of the Edmunds' law and from the Territorial officials who shut down the institution, continues. It is true that the political Circuit Court participated in that it hurried out an injunction when it learned that Acting Governor Cooper and the High Sheriff had decided to lock up the Gear establishment as an offense to the law which Judge Estee had quoted. The previous efforts of the First Circuit Court to interfere with the Gear establishment had been mere gallery plays and amounted to nothing practical. It is far from recent to deprive Judge Estee of the credit which he gained when the "McClure" Union turned to him for the relief which two sessions of the First Circuit Court had denied it; but it is quite in line with the effort lately made by the judge of that court to persuade the public that Judge Estee has no more title than himself to a constitutional place in the Federal judiciary.

THE SLAVE HUNT.

The slavery of women has prevailed in the United States, and especially on the Pacific Coast, ever since Chinese communities came into being there. Since 1865, San Francisco has been the greatest slave-holding city in America. Time and again efforts have been made to suppress this ancient system of human bondage, transplanted from Asia on American soil, but except in isolated cases without effect. Grand juries in scores, detectives in shoals, judges in a continuous procession, philanthropists in millionaire groups have sought to make the Chinese woman in the United States her own mistress, only to confess themselves baffled by the freemasonry of the Orientals and the unwillingness of the Chinese woman to become a pariah or a hunted prey among her own kind for the sake of relief from shackles which she does not find it hard to bear.

Enforced freedom of the Chinese woman means to her sad consequences. She is looked upon with contempt by the majority of her people and is shadowed by those who would drag her back to slavery. Incidentally she may be killed. Her life is one of constant alarm and apprehension. If she succeeds in keeping herself free she becomes an exile among people of a vastly different race and among whom she can never feel at home. Is it any wonder that, when summoned as a witness, she usually denies that she is a slave and turns, with screams and protestations, from those who would emancipate her?

If the Federal Court can get around these obstacles it will do a humane service and fix a precedent which the California courts might be glad to follow. But it will be a vexatious task. Not long ago an effort was made to close the law under the authority of the anti-slavery amendments to the Constitution, but the Grand Jury, though feeling a moral certainty in the premises, was unable to get evidence. Japanese slaves there were but they either did not want freedom or feared to ask for it. Chinese slaves there are and the results may be the same.

ROOSEVELT'S POLICY.

The Literary Digest says that the accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency under conditions at once so deplorable and so dramatic has naturally given immediate interest to the personality of the new President and the policy it is believed that he will adopt. He is the youngest man who has ever occupied the Presidential chair, as several papers point out. "His is the greatest opportunity that has ever suddenly befallen an American citizen," adds the Memphis Commercial-Appeal (Dem.). The President's announced purpose to "continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley" is viewed generally as a deliberate statement of his intention, not merely an expression of sentiment, and both Democratic and Republican papers express the opinion that, even were it true that some of his past actions had caused apprehension, the graver and larger duties of the Presidency would arouse in him a response equal to their requirements and the welfare of the country. President Roosevelt's decision to retain all the members of the McKinley Cabinet is regarded with special favor, especially in view of the fact that rumors were already being printed to the effect that the new President meditated some important changes. "Nothing could so instantly and thoroughly convince the country of the sincerity of the new President's pledge to continue 'absolutely and without variance' the McKinley policy as will his action in keeping the Cabinet," remarks the New York World (Dem.). Last week the new President informally outlined in some detail the measures and principles he understands to be embraced by the broad McKinley policy. They are summarized as follows:

The adoption of a more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchase and sale of commodities, so that the overproduction of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries.

The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.

Direct commercial lines should be established between the eastern coast of the United States and the ports of South America and the Pacific coast ports of Mexico, Central America and South America.

The encouraging of the merchant marine and the building of ships which shall carry the American flag, and be owned and controlled by Americans and American capital.

The building and completion, as soon as possible, of the isthmian canal, so as to give direct water communication with the coasts of Central America, South America and Mexico.

The construction of a cable, owned by the government, connecting our mainland with our foreign possessions, notably Hawaii and the Philippines.

The use of conciliatory methods of arbitration in all disputes with foreign nations so as to avoid armed strife.

The protection of the savings of the people in banks and in other forms of investments by the preservation of the commercial property of the country and the placing in positions of trust men of only the highest integrity.

This program is the best possible commentary on the solemn pledge which followed the administration of the constitutional oath. It leaves nothing to be said or desired," says the Chicago Evening Post (Rep.) voicing the opinion that finds expression in almost all the Republican papers. Of the new President's tariff views the New York Evening Post (Ind.) says:

Mr. Roosevelt has been a consistent Republican through all his political career and has perhaps felt constrained as "times to assert a protective policy more extreme than he would have liked. He has never been reckoned, however, as a high-tariff man. It is probable now that he will place himself with the more advanced thinkers of the Republican party in this behalf, among whom may be reckoned all or nearly all the members of the present cabinet as well as Chairman Bailew of the Republican congressional committee and most of the senators and representatives west of Ohio, and the manufacturer represented in the Detroit convention of last spring.

"President Roosevelt will be more

aggressive than President McKinley was," thinks the Savannah News (Dem.), "and he will be in evidence oftener and in more ways, but there is every reason for thinking that the people will never have reason to complain of a lack of fidelity to the great trust so tragically thrust upon him." The Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer (Dem.) says:

"Mr. Roosevelt will disappoint those who look to see him do many radical things. He will, like Cleveland, lean on the financiers of Wall street, and the banking world will pronounce him 'safe,' though they will be afraid all the time that he may go to war to add new laurels to his imperial government. He will seek to make a great president, for he is at once ambitious and patriotic. He is like Mr. McKinley in nothing. Two men more unlike have not lived, and yet he had a sincere admiration for the president, which was reciprocated. He will also disappoint those who look to see him follow in Mr. McKinley's footsteps. He cannot do that, for he must do things his own way. He is to be numbered among the men who do things and who do not mind a row, if one is necessary to accomplish his purpose. Naturally he is combative. He will not cultivate that trait, but at times he will fight to carry his point, even if the dictate of wisdom would lead to yielding for a time and winning by indirection. He has plenty of sense—what is called horse sense, too—and as governor of New York rarely failed to do what his party leaders approved, and when he did act differently it was after consulting them. He will have a tenfold stronger incentive now to be in harmony with his party associates."

The Denver News (Dem.) thinks that Western interests should fare well with President Roosevelt at the head of the Government. "The West will look to Mr. Roosevelt hopefully for assistance in the development of irrigation and the reclamation of arid lands," it says; "he lived for years in the West and became acquainted with many of its needs and its boundless possibilities." The Denver Republican (Rep.) adds:

"There probably is not another prominent man living east of the Mississippi river who could enter upon the presidency so well qualified to discharge its duties with intelligence respecting the affairs and the interest of the Far West. The West has had ground for complaint on this score against several presidents, notably Mr. Cleveland, who has never been further west than Sioux City, and to this day does not know whether Pike's Peak is a mountain or a hole in the ground. Mr. Cleveland never was able to appreciate the importance and strength of the Far West. But President Roosevelt enters upon his important duties with excellent knowledge of this part of the country, and with sentiments of respect and friendship for our people."

REVIVING AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The American flag afloat in every harbor of the world, American bottoms carrying the products of mill and field to distant ports, the seamen of the Nation spreading the fame of the country in all lands which deal with the Yankee trader, has been the dream of the latter day statesman. Steadily, has the merchant marine declined under the influence of competing foreign bounty-paid bottoms, until its recovery was seen to be a matter for strong remedies. Then it was that the Republican party took up the matter seriously, and the dream now promises to become reality. The shipping bill which bears the name of the president pro-tem, the senator, Frye, and not that of the senator from Ohio, as the opposition press insists, will be one of the foremost of party measures in the coming session of Congress, and that it will become law very soon is more than a hope. With the amendments which have been prepared during the recess, there seems no block in the way; but the opposition of the Democracy, and that, while it may delay action, will hardly be sufficient to prevent a vote during this long term. There will be the same factional opposition which was aroused during the last session, but the fighters against progress have been practically disarmed by the changes suggested, and the bill will command the entire Republican vote when it comes up.

The point upon which the greatest amount of fighting was done during the last session was the high limit placed upon the speed of the ships which might earn an added amount of freight charges. There was, of course, much opposition when the speed was put as high as sixteen knots. At that figure there was objection that the most of the millions appropriated would go to the fast liners, which as express ships, carry only mail. But the speed of ships will be lowered, the crews will have to be of American sailors and the supplies will have to be bought in our own country, in so far as possible. With these changes there will be little opposition which may be urged to the bill, and the arguments in its favor will be so many and so solid that there promises to be early passage for the measure.

What the bill will do for American shipping seems to be easily estimated. The same kind of tactics have made merchant navies for Norway and Italy, for France and Germany and will be as successful in America. Opposed to it is the old cry of free ships, but what this country wants is not so much free ships, as that they shall be built in our own yards, that our own mechanics may be permitted to have the work of their building. It is not too much to say that the magnificent cargo boats now plying between this port and New York are owed to the fact that the Republican party made its declaration that all possible advantages would be given to our own ships.

The great impetus given to the building of vessels for trade in this ocean is primarily due to this same fact, and there is every reason to believe that once it becomes settled beyond peradventure that the shipping bill is to become law, there will be a fleet of great vessels under the Stars and Stripes plowing the Pacific, which will make this port the veritable cross roads, and the benefits which will come to the business of the city will be in direct proportion.

This, as all other beneficent policies, a Republicanism pure and simple, and President Roosevelt stands for it as did President McKinley.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

A Hunt, chief engineer of the Inter-Island wharf at Waimea, arrived on the Iwaleia yesterday morning.

Forester Haughts left on the Kinau yesterday for a visit to the forests about Hilo and in the Oiaa district.

The Mauna Loa brought the news that the wife of Peter Bom, engineer for the Kona Sugar Company, died last Saturday.

Charles Dole has been admitted to practice in the Federal Court by Judge Estee. Mr. Dole is a nephew of the Governor.

Queen Liliuokalani will probably visit Washington. She will visit old friends in the East, and may spend the winter there.

Superintendent of Public Works Boyd and his assistant, Marston Campbell, will leave on the Mauna Loa on November 9, to visit Kona and Kau.

Among the arrivals on the Mauna Loa is Rev. W. N. Lono, who comes here with his family to take charge of the Kaunakapili Church. He has heretofore been the pastor of the native church in Kona.

There is quite a competition for the captaincies of the two new Hawaiian-American steamers Nebraskan and Nevada, which will run between the Coast and Island ports. Many local captains have applied.

Judge Gilbert J. Little departed for Hilo on the Kinau yesterday, after making the rounds and wishing his Honolulu friends a cordial good-bye. He has aided materially in clearing up the formerly overcrowded docket.

The wedding of Dr. K. Hofman and Miss E. N. Brunnemann took place at the German Lutheran Church on Tuesday night. Dr. Hofman is the plantation physician at the Oahu Sugar plantation, where the couple will reside.

The following pursers of Inter-Island boats have been promoted. Pursers Christian from the W. G. Hall to the Hanalei, Ferguson from the Mikahala to the Hanalei, and Ike Simerson, who used to be on the James Makee, got the Neaue.

The plans for the new road up Tantalus have been completed by the Public Works Department and forwarded to S. T. Alexander at San Francisco for approval. He has agreed to pay the expense of the improvement, and work will be begun as soon as a reply is received.

The Kapoli Estate case was on trial before Judge Gear nearly the three day yesterday. Old records were testified to by native witnesses, and the progress was slow. The plaintiffs claim title through descendants of parties which defendants are trying to prove were not married.

A survey of the land for the new industrial school for boys at Waialae will be made by Joseph S. Emerson, as soon as he has finished his work at Waialae. As there are a number of kuleanas on the new land, the Commissioners of Education will not have any construction begun before a complete survey has been made.

On Monday afternoon a horse was knocked down by an electric car on Kalia street, and had two of its legs broken. Although the horse was lying suffering during the whole of the following night, the police were not notified until morning, whereupon Frank Ferreira went up and put the animal out of misery with a bullet.

The Board of Education is at present receiving applications for commissions to grant marriage licenses, as all the old ones have been revoked. Superintendent A. T. Atkinson states that all applicants should have their applications accompanied with letters of recommendation from three reputable citizens of their districts.

The free distribution of palms, ornamental and shade trees, and other plants, from the Government Nursery on King street, will be resumed next Monday, October 21st. The distribution days will be Mondays and Fridays, from 8 a. m. to noon, and 1 to 4 p. m. No plants will be given out from the nursery without a written order from the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in the basement of the Capitol building.

A native policeman who had been summoned as a witness in a case before the Grand Jury, fell asleep yesterday while waiting to be called to testify. Some joker tiptoed up to where he was peacefully slumbering, and shouted his name in his ear. Startled by the sudden call, he started for the jury room as if shot out of a gun, and was half way inside before Bailiff Ney could stop him. Then he walked sheepishly away, rubbing his eyes and looking for the man who had interrupted his dreams.

We trust that the officials at the Judiciary building will be more respectful in future to Bailiff Ney. That dignitary may have his faults and his record but he was given his present post to strengthen the Republican party and that he has succeeded in doing so may be told by the smell. Should he be called to account by people whose business he may seem to interrupt there is no doubt that Ney would receive one of those judicial vindications which worked so happily in the case of ex-Bailiff Lewis, the gentlemanly barker in juries and in stuffing for the same.

The coming sham fight of the militia will probably show, as previous affairs have done, that the Hawaiian soldiers are among the best of their class. Many strenuous years have taught them the practical meaning of the military trade and they easily stand at the head of the Territorial militia of the Union and are ahead of all but the crack State regiments. The last sham battle at Rocky Hill evoked the admiration of attending West Pointers and we do not doubt that the coming field day near Moanalua will also please them.

The outlook for teachers in the Philippines with living high, commissary privileges cut off and danger of sporadic outbreaks, is not precisely rosy. Women teachers will find conditions hardly to their taste and we are inclined to think that, before a year has gone, the wisdom of employing male teachers only will appear.

The motto of the leader of the Home Rule "Republican" party might well be that of an Irish Republican constable, Mark Dwyer: "Mezelf is the only Republican I ever voted for."

If we get that Mackay cable the transports will be likely to use it in keeping in touch with the War Department.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

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The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

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THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE, Kula, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

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ARRIVED.

Tuesday, October 15.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from Oriental ports.
Stmr. Mauna Loa, from Lahaina, Malakal, Kona, and Kau at 5 a. m., with 823 bags sugar, 209 bags taro, 329 bags coffee, 17 bags cabbages, 37 kegs butter, 46 bags awa, 14 bunches bananas, one bull, tubers, 15 bundles hides, 17 pigs, 30 head cattle, 243 pkgs. sundries.
Stmr. Selman, Napala, from Moloka ports.
Am. bkt. J. N. Castle, Nelson, 164 days from San Francisco.
Stmr. Waiolu, from Kauai ports.

Wednesday, October 16.
S. S. Carlisle City, Patterson, from the Orient; off port at daylight.
Stmr. Iwaland, Greene, from Kauai ports.

Thursday, October 17.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports; 12 m.
Stmr. Blanche & Ella, from Kauai ports.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, October 16.
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 7 a. m.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Honolulu and Kukuhaele at 5 p. m.
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Koolau ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports at 5 p. m.
Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports at noon.
Am. sp. George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco.
Am. schr. Robert Lowers, Underwood, for Tacoma.
Schr. Kailani, for Waiolu.

Wednesday, October 16.
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, for San Francisco; 12 m.
S. S. Carlisle City, Patterson, for San Diego; 5 p. m.
Stmr. Hawaii, Bennett, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Irene, Mitchell, for Port Gamble; 2 p. m.
Schr. Kailani, for Koolau ports; 8 a. m.
Schr. Mille Morris, for Koolau ports; 5 p. m.

Thursday, October 17.
Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
Schr. Waiolu, for Kauai ports.
Bkt. Planter, Chase, for the Sound.
Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Hamakua and Hilo ports.

STOCKYARDS TO CLOSE OUT SOON

The business of the Honolulu Stock Yards Company will be wound up at once, and the present stockholders, according to the outlook, will not have anything to do with the future of the concern. This decision was reached at a meeting of the newly-elected board of directors held yesterday afternoon, and all matters connected with the sale were placed in the hands of Jas. F. Morgan and W. H. Rice, for final action.

The men who have the sale in hand have been in negotiation with several business men during the week past, and they find that the outlook to make a deal whereby the stockholders will receive all their original investment is very good. The business would have paid a dividend, which is estimated at \$30,000, at the meeting held yesterday, but for the fact that the firm wiped out all this profit. The loss to the business, beyond the insurance is thus estimated at \$30,000, and the fact that the assets are expected to pay enough to reimburse the stockholders, is taken to be a reflection of much credit to the management.

While there may be mentioned no names of the men who have been figuring for the business, it is said that the old livery and sale men have their eyes upon the Stock Yards' name and good will at least. There is an almost new stock of carriages in the barns of the company, and the importations are expected to arrive at any time now. It has not been decided what steps shall be taken for the sale. The business will first be offered at private sale, and in the event there is not a sufficiently large figure offered, there may be a segregated sale at auction.

Another Pillik for Schooners.

It seems as if the schooners are having hard luck lately at the Garden Island. Last week the Alice Kimball was reported in distress and yesterday the steamer Iwaland brought the news that the two island schooners the Blanche and Ella and the Ada have had a mix-up, in which the Ada got badly damaged.

It seems that the Ada, which was receiving rice and already had 360 bags on board, was standing off outside the harbor, waiting for a chance to come in and take on the rest of her load, when the Blanche and Ella ran into her. The Blanche and Ella only had some of her head-gear carried away, and sprang her jibboom, but the Ada was so badly strained above the water line and was leaking from the wash of the sea, that her captain did not deem it wise to proceed to this city with her cargo. He has sent for instructions.

The Alice Kimball has taken on ballast and made repairs on her foremast. She is now on her way to Honolulu.

Apaches Murder Settlers.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., October 2. — Word was received here today that a renegade band of Apache Indians from off the San Carlos reservation in the Mesquillon mountains, south of this city, and that five persons have been killed by them on Willow creek, which is near the old rendezvous of Victorio and Geronimo when they were on the warpath a few years ago.

Up to 7 o'clock tonight no particulars of the outbreak had been received. United States Marshal Foraker will probably catch the crew of the killing before returning to this city.

BUSHELS OF BOOKS Tax Appeal Court Hears Income Cases.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The Tax Appeal Court heard the first appeals from the income tax assessments fixed by Collector Pratt, last night. Altogether there are less than forty appeals now, half a dozen cases having been compromised within the past few days.

The merchants dissatisfied with the assessor's figures are almost exclusively Asiatics, there being but three American business firms among the appellants. The appeal on the part of the Asiatics is really from a 25 per cent increase made by the assessor, because he and his deputies were refused access to the books, and they are by this means compelled to produce their accounts in court. In fact, the Japanese merchants came into the assessor's office last evening with bushel baskets containing books of accounts and sales, and they were compelled to leave them with the assessor as evidence, to be examined at his leisure.

But one case was fully heard, that of S. Osaki, who was represented by his manager, Fujisawa. The principal reason, probably, for so few appeals, is the fact that it would open the affairs of the firm appealing to business competitors. This was brought out last night when S. Osaki objected strenuously to the publication of the evidence before the court in the newspapers, though everyone of his business competitors were crowded around the witness stand, with open mouths and distended ears, taking in every detail of Osaki's business affairs.

At an early stage of the hearing S. M. Bailou, who, with H. A. Bigelow, was representing Osaki, requested the court to make a ruling that the details of business before the court be kept secret, and that the reporter present be requested not to publish the evidence relative to the cost and selling price of stock, the percentage of profit, and the amount of any court to declare its proceedings private. Mr. Bailou then requested the reporter present not to publish such evidence as was presented at last night's session, which was readily agreed to. A request that only the totals be published, was objected to by the witness, though his attorneys were not averse to this. Fujisawa emphatically objected to the publication of any of the statements made relative to the business of Osaki, right behind him were half a dozen Japs, of other firms drinking in every detail, now and then one of them covertly making a scratch in a notebook. Just a moment previous to this discussion Mr. Winston, a member of the court, called attention to the fact that there were many men present whose cases could not be reached, and told them they must leave. Not one stirred; they were Japanese merchants in the same line of business as is Mr. Osaki, and they were acquiring valuable information as to the business methods which had made him so successful. Mr. Winston suggested that if the reporters were to be excluded the whole proceeding should be secret, as otherwise the very persons particularly objecting to the publication of the information which their competitors wished to keep from them, Mr. Bailou finally asked that the matter of secrecy be left open until today, when the court will decide what shall be done. Last night the Japs were not slow in absorbing what information they desired about the testimony of the witnesses, as to the prices paid for goods and the per cent of profits were fairly gulped down.

Last night's session of the tax court was the first one for the hearing of income tax appeals. At a meeting of the three members of the court held Monday, Judge Wilcox resigned as chairman, and C. Bolte was elected in his place. This was made necessary, as the law requires the presence of the chairman and one other member to constitute a quorum. The illness of Judge Wilcox makes his regular attendance a matter of doubt, and he was unable to be present last night.

The session began at 10 o'clock, and every appellant was present in person, or represented by an attorney. The Japs who were expecting some interesting developments, were present in numbers.

The following is a list of those taking appeals: H. Hamana, Imasaki, J. Kato, M. Kawahara, Atsuta, K. Takahashi, K. Oda, Shinamoto, Sayeguchi, Tokukuwa, Tam Hu Ting, See Wai Ton, Pong Sing Yen, Tong Wing Wai, H. Kawail, J. Katagihara, Ishoshima, Nukia, Hirose, K. Taketo, Suga, Ching Cho, Wing Wo Chan Co., Hop Hing Co., Kojima, Hollister & Co., Lai Sing, and Pacific Tobacco Company.

These appellants were represented in person by the following attorneys: Whiting & Robinson, George Davis, J. T. Deane, H. A. Bigelow and S. M. Bailou, of Kinney, Bailou & McClanahan, and Judge Stanley. Mr. Robertson appeared for the assessor.

The Osaka case was the first one taken up. This assessment, like the majority of assessments of Japanese, was increased 25 per cent by the assessor because of the refusal of the firm to allow his men to examine the books as required by law. The examination last night was made into the business of three stores conducted by Osaki, the general provision and merchandise store, the wholesale liquor establishment, and the retail dry goods store.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.
Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

passed upon by the assessor. Osaki, it appeared from the testimony of the witness, has three branch stores on other islands, and no return had been made by the managers of these stores. Mr. Bigelow, who appeared for Osaki, explained the discrepancy between sales and purchases during the past year, by saying that the Japanese had in every case, largely increased their stocks of goods just previous to annexation, or rather at the time the revenue laws of the United States went into effect, June 14, 1900, to escape the anticipated higher duty. Chairman Bolte stated that this could have no effect on these cases, in that the merchant was expected to file only the cost of goods sold during the year, and also of the prices at which they were bought, as only in that way could the income be accurately estimated.

The court adjourned shortly after 10 o'clock.

BOOM PROMISED IN WATER SPORT

The Myrtles are already planning their new quarters, and it is pretty certain that the new club house will be a thing of beauty and an abiding delight. The site will be definitely fixed in a few days, and will probably be about fifty yards from the end of the Channel wharf. The club's new headquarters will consist of two buildings, one of which will be occupied by the janitor. The downstairs part will be planned much on the same lines as the old house. The second story will have a large dancing floor, a laund and committee and drawing rooms.

The club has to vacate its old quarters in December, and the members hope to have the new boat house completed by New Year's Day.

Yachtsmen are waxing enthusiastic over the proposed run to Pearl Harbor next week. The boats will go down on Saturday afternoon, and what all the crews get together a luau will be in order.

On Sunday morning there will be class races round Ford's Island, and the sport will end with a race home, every yacht starting on a handicap basis. A trophy will probably be given to the winner.

It is expected that the following boats will participate in the festivities:

Glady, Mary L., Dorey, Healy, Helene, Vi-Ke, Skip, Shamrock III, Pirate, Myrtle, Hihimaru, Abbey M., Maria, Marian, Pokki, Olo, and Canary.

Prince Cupid is expecting a third class racing yacht from the Colonies on the Sierra. Captain Christ Johnson is also going into the racing game. He is building a yacht which will be of the kn keel type, drawing, except for the keel, about five inches of water. The boat will be twenty-three feet long and seven feet beam.

The yacht owners are enlisting services of their wives, sweethearts and sisters to make flags for their boats. The flags will be the distinguishing marks of the yachts, and each one will necessarily be different.

The Maile Hima-Artilery football game scheduled for next Saturday, is off by mutual consent of the two organizations.

WANT DUTY ON SUGAR REDUCED

The owners of sugar producing estates in the islands of Panay and Negros have united in a petition addressed to Governor Taft, requesting his aid and influence in removing the duty on sugar imported to the United States from these islands, or at least, place them on an equal footing with the producers of Porto Rico.

The arguments set forth in defense of their claims are that the heavy losses sustained by them through late hostilities, combined with the heavy losses of working cattle through the plague, amounting in some cases from 75 to 100 per cent, has left their estates in a condition bordering on ruin which will require the fostering care of wise legislation and time to repair.

The recent import tax on sugar levied by Japan, of fourteen dollars per ton, which will soon be in effect, has caused the accumulation of enough sugar in that country to suffice for probably three years.

The demand from Hongkong, based principally on the consumption of refined sugar in Japan, will naturally diminish its price and quantity. Beside all this there is the competition of beet sugar manufacturers in the markets of Europe and America. The present duty on sugar into the United States amounts to forty dollars Mex. per ton approximately, or about eighty per cent of the cost of production.

DEATH OF LESLIE BALDWIN.

He Was the Eldest Child of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin.

Leslie Baldwin, police of whose death on Maui yesterday, is given in this paper, was the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Baldwin, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Baldwin and of Mr. and Mrs. William O. Smith. He was a lovable child and endeared to all who knew him, and his death is a great grief.

BLOOD MAY BE SPILLED Andrade Holding the Territory Stables.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The shareholders of the Territory Stables Company met yesterday afternoon for the purpose of electing three directors to fill the places made vacant by the resignations of Dr. Shaw, Cecil Brown and J. McInerney. The new directors elected were Henry Jaeger, W. W. Chamberlain and F. S. Thomas.

After the shareholders had got through, the directors met and fired J. B. Andrade, the manager of the stables. In his place they appointed F. S. Thomas.

Then the fun began. Andrade refused to recognize the action of the new directors in discharging him, and would not give up possession. Instead, he went about his duties in the old, sweet way, just as if nothing had happened. Things did not run smoothly for very long, however. Two or three of the men working about the stables refused to obey Andrade's orders, and promptly received their walking papers.

About 5 p. m., F. S. Thomas, the new manager, was installed and still Andrade refused to surrender possession. Meanwhile he telephoned to his friends and sympathizers, and it was not long before reinforcements commenced to arrive.

John Wise was summoned from a football practice at Makiki and Carlo Long, Prince Cupid, J. L. Colburn and his brother, and several others, answered the call to arms as quickly as the police department responds to a riot call. Preparations were made to repel an attack on the part of the new management, and guards were stationed to prevent a possible surprise.

Some one, probably alarmed at the warlike preparations, telephoned the state of affairs to the police station, and an officer was dispatched to the scene.

After dark pistols were thrown out, and it is reported that a strict watch was kept on the premises all night. The enemy did not put in an appearance, however, and at an early hour this morning, all was quiet at the stables.

The new manager will take possession this morning, and he will have an ample force behind him. John Andrade and his warriors will, it is said, be on hand to repulse any attempt at eviction which may be made. The prospects for an interesting and exciting encounter between the clans are very bright, provided reconciliation cometh not with the dawning.

IRON WORKS ARE BRANCHING OUT

James A. Kennedy of the Honolulu Iron Works left rather suddenly by the Peking yesterday for San Francisco on business connected with the works. The Iron Works has just been awarded the contract for furnishing the material for the large oil tanks to be installed at the various pumping stations at Kihel Plantation and at the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company's properties. Mr. Kennedy will look after the purchase and shipment of the material and see that it is forwarded without delay. The construction of the tanks will be pushed, as upon their completion depends the introduction of oil as a fuel substitute for coal on the plantations mentioned.

Mr. Hedeemann of the Iron Works, stated yesterday that the contract was secured in competition with bids from large iron firms in the States and the local concern feels that is now in a position to compete on almost any class of work that is to be furnished for the islands. He states that until recently the company was not thought to be capable of more than making repairs to machinery, and that it could not make original contracts. The establishment of its large plant at Kakaako has made big work possible, as is evidenced by several large contracts for finished machinery.

He states also that the result of the negotiations between the Maui plantations and the California company which is to furnish the fuel oil, has brought about a condition where other plantations are about ready to adopt oil instead of coal.

The contract for supplying the local government with cast-iron soil pipe has also just been awarded to the Honolulu Iron Works in competition with eastern firms. It is a large contract.

GENERAL HEALTH GOOD.

Reports of Government Doctors in Various Island Districts.

The reports of the government physicians of the various districts have been received by the Board of Health. Upon the whole the general health seems to be fairly satisfactory, although at some places attention is called to certain diseases which seem to be unduly prevalent. An epidemic of parotitis or mumps among the children attending the public schools at Kihel is thus reported by Dr. H. I. Dinegan of that district. He also states that influenza and malaria are a little too prevalent. Dr. W. F. McConkey, of Makawao, also complains of the excessive number of influenza cases, and also of diphtheria cases. Dr. McGee, of Waiana, complains that owing to the bad water, health in his district is poor.

Kaui showed a good health bill with the exception of a few cases of beriberi, which, however, were controlled, and some cases of pneumonia at Waimea. Dr. Winslow, who has since resigned, recommends that the cattle of Kihel and Koolau districts be examined for tuberculosis.

It is seen that with a few exceptions among them, some few cases of typhoid and other fevers, the general health is very good indeed.

Sixteen of the late Pierre Lorrillard's horses sold at Newmarket brought \$900, and nine sold for 2,800 guineas, and Exotic for 1,250 guineas.

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HOME PRODUCTION

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Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

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IN CREDITORS HANDS.

L. Schwitzer in Control of Killeen Company's Stock.

Louis Schwitzer, as trustee for the creditors of the M. E. Killeen Company, Ltd., is in charge of the assets of the company, and according to one of the stockholders of the concern, there is little chance that any arrangement can be made to take it out of his hands and continue operations. The liabilities of the company are said to be about \$15,000, of which amount nearly two-thirds is owed on the mainland, and the remainder here.

The assets of the company are placed at \$12,000, in round figures, consisting principally of the stock. The principal creditor is said to be Murphy, Grant & Company, Mr. Schwitzer being the agent of the concern. The local creditors agreed to the same trustee, and the prospect is that there will be no difficulty in making some arrangement for selling the stock in satisfaction of the claims.

The company was formed more than a year ago to take over the military business started by Miss Killeen, four years ago. It is capitalized at \$100,000, of which \$25,000 is paid up, much of the stock remaining in the treasury. The business has been expanded recently.

Hilo Notes.

The Order of the Eastern Star entertained Saturday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Fairer, who leave soon for San Francisco, to make their future home. The entertainment committee had made arrangements for a six-handed euchre, a game in which all participated with zest and skill. The honors were won by Mrs. Steel and Mr. McKay. The consolation prizes were awarded to Mrs. Fitzgerald and Mr. Day.

There was a rumour at Oloa mill on Saturday in which a white fireman on one of the locomotives narrowly escaped with his life. He was accused

by a Porto Rican with having written letters to the latter's wife. An interview was sought by the husband without effect, but on Saturday the man waited for the fireman and while he was away from his engine, attempted to assault him. The fireman fought back and was doing effective work when he saw a number of Porto Ricans coming toward him in a threatening manner. He started to run, and they threw rocks at him. He managed to get on the train, and then crawled into the cab of the engine. As the Porto Ricans were wrought up the engineer decided to cut loose from the train and get away from the crowd by taking the fireman into town. This he did without further injury to the man. It is said that the Porto Rican recruited his friends before the train arrived at the mill.

The new fence on the Naval wharf is now completed.

Oloa Assessments.

THE 19th, 15th 16th AND 17th ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 15TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 24c of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 10th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Oloa Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901.